

THE PROGRESS.

NEWBORN, N. C.
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1863.

Wm. L. LINDMAN, Jr., editor of the *Progress*, is now at New York, N. Y., on business. He is the only agent for that city. Any contract entered into by him, for advertising or subscription, will be ratified by him. Mr. Lindman is also authorized to act as our agent in New York, and elsewhere.

OFFICIAL.

Head-Quarters,
Department of North Carolina,
New Bern, Dec. 31st, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 89.
The General Commanding, having been informed that several line officers occupy quarters in this town, Division and Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to see that they immediately return to their regiments, and give up any quarters that they may occupy in town. Permission to remain in town can only be given by the Division Commanders.

By command of Major General Foster,
J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and A. A. General.

Head-Quarters, 18th Army Corps,
New Bern, Jan. 2, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

General Order, No. 89, is hereby amended so as to include all regimental officers, whether Field, Staff or Line Officers. Division and Brigade Commanders will see that these orders are immediately and strictly obeyed by the officers referred to.

By command of Maj. Gen. Foster,
(Signed) J. F. ANDERSON,
Major and A. A. General.

Head-Quarters, 18th Army Corps,
New Bern, Jan. 4, 1863.
SPECIAL ORDER, No. 4.

The Provost Marshal will attend to the immediate execution of General Orders 89 and 1, relating to the vacating of quarters in the city, by officers.

By command of
Big Gen. NAGLEE,
Commanding 18th Army Corps.
JOHN F. ANDERSON, Major & A. A. G.

Editorial Melange.

TO OUR READERS.

With this number of the *Progress*, our stock of printing paper is entirely exhausted, and, consequently, we shall be compelled to omit the publication of our paper for a few days. Our paper we believe to be already on the way here, and the suspension will be only temporary. In a few days we shall resume the publication of the *Progress*, and those who have paid us, will receive the paper for a longer period enough to offset the suspension. *Ad revivis.*

We are indebted to Capt. Wm. Holden, A. Q. M., for late Cincinnati papers.

We are much obliged to A. Williams & Co., Boston, for their very acceptable present; and to Adams Express Company, for their courtesy and promptness in delivering it.

The church at Newport City was totally destroyed by fire, on Wednesday night last. It is supposed that some contrabands went into the edifice, and built up a fire to warm themselves, and neglected to quench it on leaving. Another theory is that it was the result of incendiarism.

The steamer Baltimore, which for sometime has been lying at Morehead, accidentally burned out her state-rooms one day last week.

Those wishing to secure insurance against fire in a good responsible company, are referred to an advertisement in our advertising columns.

We are indebted to Capt. W. H. Chapin, of the steamer Ellen S. Terry, for late papers.

On Saturday and Sunday next, is the anniversary of the bombardment and battle of Roanoke Island.

A gay and festive old fashioned New England snow storm, was raging yesterday morning. The ground was well covered and the snow some two inches deep.

Scipio, the celebrated Roman General and renowned conqueror of Africa, was never more entitled to the cognomen of *Scipio Africanus* than in the conqueror and successful Governor of New Orleans, to that of New Orleans. Butler. We say conqueror, for he has achieved a conquest, and one, too, in every way deserving the name. He has conquered a stubborn and rebellious city by military prowess, and held it in subjection by an iron hand. It is refreshing to the people of Boston to see, amidst the confusion of steam ships and mock warfare, one instance of an earnest purpose carried out in a reasonable way. They gave Gen. Butler a right old Roman reception. The panels of the Hall (Faneuil Hall) were decorated with the names of the cities and battles which had been made famous by his deeds. As he entered the hall, the white handkerchiefs of two thousand ladies waved him a welcome. Gen. Butler made a few appropriate remarks in which he referred in a feeling manner to those of his comrades who would never return, and also declared his readiness to go wherever the Government should call him.

The *Chattanooga Rebel* states that Maury has gone abroad to take command of one of the rebel iron-clads. It is known that they are now at Liverpool, at the establishment where the Alabama was built, three new iron screw steamers, one said to be 2,000 tons, the other two of 1,500 tons each; all very fine specimens, and expected to be formidable vessels of great speed. The larger ship is reported to be ready for sea, with coals and stores on board, (no armament of course), and her sails are now shipping a crew of picked men. It is supposed that Maury will take command of her.

There is quite an excitement in New York over the sacrilegious desecration of the dead by the trustees of the Methodist church on Sullivan street, who recently sold the building on condition that the four thousand dead bodies under it should be removed. In removing them, the trustees, in order to save expense, dumped the bodies into boxes, cutting off heads and feet when necessary, to make them pack well. These proceedings, of course, created great indignation, and a legal investigation is to be made.

The proprietors of the *Richmond Inquirer* have brought the Forest Manufacturing Company paper mill, in Wake county, N. C., for \$50,000. This is one of the most extensive paper mills in the Confederacy, and the price paid is considered low.

Organization of the G. Lodge of Massachusetts for 1863.

M. W. Wm. Parkman of Boston, G. M.
R. W. Chas. C. Dame of Newburyport, D. G. M.
Wm. C. Martin of Boston, S. G. W.

Daniel Reynolds of Springfield, J. G. W.
J. M. McCallan of Boston, G. T. R.
Chas. W. Moore of Boston, Reg. G. Sec.
Chas. L. Woodbury of Boston, Cor. G. Sec.
Rev. Wm. R. Alger of Boston.
Rev. W. S. Studley of N. Bedford, G. Chap. Ford.

Wm. D. Stratton of Melrose, G. Mar.
Sam'l P. Oliver of Boston, S. G. D.
Hy. Miliken of Waltham, S. G. D.

Wm. E. Salmon of Lowell.
J. H. Upton of Dorchester.
S. A. Trippe of N. Bedford.
John Thornton of Boston.

James A. Dupree of Boston, G. Sov. R.
F. J. Foss of Malden.
H. L. Dalton of Boston.

E. D. Bancroft of Groton.
L. H. Gamwell of Pittsfield.
Henry H. Pope of Boston.

Wm. H. Keat of Boston, G. Chorister.
Eben F. Gay of Boston, G. Tyler.

District Deputy G. Masters.—R. W. Bros.
Benjamin Dean, of Boston No. 1; William Sutton of Salem No. 2; Wm. S. Gardner of Lowell No. 3; Chester L. Chamberlain of Milford No. 4; S. B. Thaxter of Abington No. 5; Rev. G. W. Damm of Worcester No. 6; James M. Cook of Taunton No. 7; Rev. B. S. Pope of Hyannis No. 8; Henry Chickering of Pittsfield No. 9; E. P. Graves of Greenfield No. 10; Rev. T. J. Greenwood of Malden No. 11; Wm. W. Baker of Boston No. 12; George H. Kendall, Deputy for Chilis, S. America.

Among the intercepted rebel letters recently received at Washington was one from George N. Sanders to his son, written in December last. In this letter Sanders frankly admits that, without speedy succor, the rebel cause must be lost. His method of relief is thus stated:

"My steamers are really the only thing abroad in which the nation has really much interest. It is the only thing that offers succor and relief. Sinclair and Bullock's steamers only are preying on the enemy's commerce. We want succor, or we must die. Mr. Mason will, I am sure, take the right view. All other projects sink into insignificance compared to the construction of my six steamers. So thinks Congress, and so thinks every intelligent man with whom I have conversed. You must present the case to Mr. Mason in every point of view. These steamers can open and keep open the port of New Orleans to our commerce, and one week's trade will pay the nation three times their cost. I would secure my trunks and all presents until your return."

Sander's order book, also captured, embraces heavy orders for Liverpool cotton and pins, French corsets, tea, jewelry, shoes for various ladies—Mrs. Jeff. Davis included. Letters show the men want boots principally. European capitalists are advised to invest in cotton, and that great scarcity of cotton and woolen goods exist in the South. Among other things the war is represented as terrible. Richmond is much altered and its citizens turned extortioners.

The return of mackerel from Gloucester for 1862, compared with that of 1861, shows an increase of nearly 26,000 barrels. This, with the increase in the price, was of immense advantage to the town, as it gave a good margin over and above the losses of the spring.

Parliament will soon discuss the subject of the Prince of Wales's pocket money. He has already a net income of \$250,000 per annum, and his mother thinks he should have at least \$300,000 more, which is what Princess Charlotte and her husband had; but then they owned no Cornwall.

One of the churches in New Haven is willing to turn an honest penny, is having all the cotton pulled out of the cushions, using a cheaper material in its stead.

Recently, a farmer sent to a leading weekly newspaper the money to pay up his subscription, remarking with the remittance, that he must stop it for a period; he must have time to get up to it, as he was fifty numbers behind in reading, and thirty of these were unpaid. He wanted to do his work thoroughly.

A lady in speaking of the gathering of lawyers to dedicate a new court-house said she supposed they had gone "to view the ground where they must shortly lie."

Practice, after quoting John Locke, that a blind man took his idea of serpent from the sound of a trumpet, says that a hoop skirt hanging out of a shop door always reminds him of the peal of a bell!

Con. Fish.—The Cod in the sea, as the pike in the river, is of so voracious a nature that he will bite at whatever may come in his way, and whenever it is set before him. In a codfish weighing 17 lb., caught by the writer in October, 1862, there was found a piece of a pound weight (quite fresh) three whole herrings, a sand dab, a piece of bullock's hide, two large crabs, about four dozen prawns, a large piece of chalk, and four trawlers' buttons. In another, caught four days later, were two whiting, a horse-mackerel, five crabs, two polly (sea anemones), and shrimp *ad libitum*. So eccentric indeed is the cod in his diet that during a long autumn and winter's fishing the writer amused himself with making memoranda of the singular contents of some of the fish taken by him.—Once a Week.

THE GULF DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of the Bio Bio and St. Mary with New Orleans Dates to Jan. 20.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT IN BERWICK'S BAY.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD VESSEL COTTON BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The Rebel Force Flankable and Its Surrender Inevitable.

Late News from Baton Rouge.

The steamer Bio Bio, from New Orleans Jan. 16th, via Havana the 22d, arrived at New York on the 29th.
The U. S. transport steamer St. Mary also arrived, having left New Orleans on the 20th, via Key West the 24th ult.

Gen. Grover was at Baton Rouge with a heavy force, some twenty regiments. His command was composed largely of green troops, and he was drilling them. There was a strong force at Carrollton, under Gen. Sherman.

Major Gen. Banks was still in New Orleans. Jacob Barker had appealed to the Major General several times for permission to revive the *Advocate*, but Gen. Banks will not permit the publication of that rebel sheet again.

The Fight at Berwick's Bay.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.

Westward the star of empire takes its way, and so does Gen. Weitzel. Last night by mail Gen. Weitzel informed us of the concentration of Federal troops at Berwick's Bay. From the moment it was uncertain whether Weitzel intended merely to defend the position at Brashear city against an advance from the other side of the bay, or to cross over and attack the Confederates in camp this side of Franklin. All doubt is removed.

Gen. Mead and his regiments detailed for the expedition have arrived at Brashear city. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13th, Gen. Weitzel commenced moving his men across the bay. The means of transit were the four gunboats Calhoun, Kinsman, Diana and Estrella, all carrying men and towing flat boats filled with troops. A part of the infantry were first taken over, then the Louisiana cavalry, and last the artillery, consisting of twenty-one field pieces belonging to the 4th and 6th Massachusetts and 1st Maine batteries, with a few regular army artillerymen. The landing was made directly opposite the city, and was completed at 10 o'clock A. M., and the force advanced by the road along this river to Pattersonville.

Com. Buchanan of the Calhoun, commanding the gunboats, then took on board the balance of the infantry, and steamed up the Atchafalaya river from the same point, Pattersonville, distant some twelve miles from Brashear city, and five or six miles from Franklin.

The Louisiana cavalry, in the advance on the road, met the enemy's pickets and had a skirmish. They lost one man, but killed and wounded six on the other side and took forty prisoners. The fire continued for some time, and the Berwick's Bay region is worse "cut up" than the army was at Fredericksburg. The whole country is a conglomeration of bayou, lake and river, with very little land and a great deal of water. A few words, however, will give a clear idea of the route to and scene of the present plan of operations.

From Berwick's Bay the gunboats went up the Atchafalaya river, past Pattersonville (which is on the left bank, near the entrance of the bayou), and into Bayou Teche. Franklin, the point to be reached, is on the Teche, five or six miles beyond Pattersonville, with Centerville midway between. A mile or more within the entrance of the bayou, for a long time there has been a formidable obstruction, consisting of some sunken boats, with live oak floated down and lodged above, forming an impenetrable barrier. This is one of the points of the bayou bottom is sandy and the water clear, the nature of the obstruction can be plainly seen, and it has been thought for weeks that if the gunboats could "only get at it," the barrier could be blown up in an hour, thus opening the Teche.

It is easy enough to get to it, and the gunboats arrived and landed the infantry on both sides of the bayou. But just above, on Mrs. Mead's plantation, the Confederates have two batteries, mounting eighteen guns, which cover the obstruction. Further up at Centerville, or Franklin, lies the gunboat Cotton, which can come down to the barrier and engage the gunboats on the other side. There are eight or ten small river steamboats up the bayou, two or three of which are reported to be armed.

Now for the programme. To take these batteries, blow up the barrier, beat the confederate force between Centerville and Pattersonville, catch the gunboat Cotton, if he can, and they failed her to surrender. It is thought that if the artillery had then been "on hand," she could have been captured. The regiments followed her up a mile or two, when she turned the bend, bringing her guns to bear on the troops, and the pursuit was given up.

The Confederates retreated from the rifle pits on both sides of the bayou to the batteries on the Mead plantation. The men engaged in the fight, the Seventy-fifth New York, especially behaved with great bravery. The loss on the Union side, too, is very small. Lieut. J. E. Whiteside and four men of the Seventy-fifth were killed, and altogether not more than twenty were wounded. The wounded men, with the bodies of Whiteside and Buchanan, were brought to the St. James Hospital. I saw one man at the St. James Hospital who had both arms shot off. He belonged to one of the batteries, and was running down the charge, when the gun was accidentally (or carelessly) discharged. The wounds generally are not serious. There are no means at present of computing the loss on the confederate side, but on the Cotton it must have been serious. The few prisoners taken were brought to the city, and there was quite a crowd on Canal street to-day to see them marched under guard to the custom house; the latter, by the by, is in one enormous edifice.

After the fight on Wednesday evening the Calhoun came down to Brashear City bringing the dead bodies, wounded men, and prisoners. At 3 or 4 o'clock yesterday morning the people at Brashear saw a large fire near Pattersonville, and an hour or two later heard a tremendous explosion. Of course they thought it was the Cotton, which the confederates would naturally destroy whenever her capture seemed inevitable.

When the Calhoun left the Teche preparations were made to remove the obstruction. Torpedoes were found sunk in the bayou near this barrier, and these also are to be removed. It was believed that the gunboats would be able to tow away the raft of trees which form in part the barrier, but there were one or two boats and a small steamboat sunk, and powder also can remove. To effect an opening for the gunboats, and meanwhile to advance by land and attack the batteries was the programme, and is probably now the work in progress. The Cotton could retreat but a few miles up the Teche, and her capture seems almost impossible.

At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning

Buchanan signalled the gunboats to advance up the Teche, the Diana remaining in the rear to land the Eighth Vermont regiment on the right bank of the bayou. Meanwhile the troops on the left bank cautiously advanced under cover of the gunboats which were shelling the woods above as they steamed up the bayou. The Eighth Vermont, immediately after landing, marched upon the right bank.

There is an abrupt bend in the bayou at this point, and the Cotton made a sudden appearance "round the corner." The Kinsman immediately opened fire upon her from a 32-pound rifled gun. The Cotton returned the fire, and put one 32-pound shot into the Kinsman's stern, and made the gunboats to advance close to the obstruction, the troops following on shore.

The gunboats had advanced but a short distance when they received a volley of balls from the rifle pits on the right bank. The existence of these pits was unknown to the attacking force till the boats were close on them. The Kinsman fired a thirty-two, loaded with grape and canister, in the direction of the pits; but Acting Volunteer Lieut. George Wiggins, in command of the Kinsman, finding it impossible to load his guns without having his gunners picked off by the riflemen, ordered his men to lie down on deck and the boat backed a little, out of range of the rifle pits. While the Kinsman was backing she received a second shot from the pits, and Acting Master A. S. Wiggins, brother of the Lieutenant commanding, was badly wounded. Poor fellow! he was executive officer on board, has just been promoted, and was the only man on the boat who was wounded. I passed an hour with him last night, and he tells me it was "just his luck." He was badly wounded in his first engagement (Nov. 8, 1862) in the water, and the time he was a Minnie ball, which struck in the breast, passing through the right shoulder at the socket, and to-day he has gone through with the painful operation of the removal of a portion of the shattered bone. He is one of the bravest of the brave.

The Estrella, in going up, unfortunately grounded on the right bank of the bayou, and this accident, when the Kinsman fell back, caused the Calhoun to retire. This was at ten o'clock in the morning. The Calhoun received the next volley from the rifle pits, and Commodore Buchanan, who was standing in front of the pilot house, spiglass in hand, was struck by a Minnie ball and fell. The ball entered his left chest, passed into his brain, and he died in a few moments. Two seamen also were killed, and several were wounded. As Commodore Buchanan was killed, the Calhoun fired one broadside and fell back out of range.

All this time the Cotton was "doing her prettiest" firing now at the gunboats and occasionally at the troops on the banks. The Cotton is a first class steamboat, armed with one rifled and three smooth thirty-twos. Her boilers are protected by a heavy armor plate, and are shot proof. She is commanded by Captain E. H. Fuller, who owns a saw mill and a small place at Chicot Pass, on the lake, and is said to be an Ohio man. In addition to her armament she had a large company of riflemen on board, who, under cover, fired continually at the gunners on the boats and the men on the shore.

While the fight was going on between the gunboats and the land force was by no means idle. The Eighth Vermont on the right bank gallantly charged the rifle pits, killed one man at least, took none, and took twenty prisoners. The small loss of the confederates is due to the fact that when the charge was made, the riflemen dropped their arms and ineffectually skeddaddled. As usual in such cases, the wildest of stories "went for the rear" and for a while it was reported that every one of the sharpshooters in the pits had been bayoneted; but they lost very little, and certainly lost no time in skeddadding.

On the left bank of the bayou the operations were more important. As soon as the Cotton came in sight the line of battle was formed—the Seventy-fifth New York on the right, the One Hundred and Sixtieth New York in the center, and the 4th and 6th Massachusetts on the left, with the Sixth Michigan and Twenty-first Indiana regiments in reserve. The Seventy-fifth New York threw out sixty skirmishers, six men volunteering from each company, and these, under the command of Capt. Henry R. Fitch, were from eighty to one hundred paces in advance of the line. The line was supported by the 4th and 6th Massachusetts batteries, and the regulars brought two field pieces on the road adjoining the bayou.

While the Cotton was engaging the gunboats the artillery on shore fired at her repeatedly, and when she began to retreat up the bayou the regiments followed on the banks and attacked her. The men on deck were picked off in considerable numbers, and several of them jumped overboard. They were more than once driven away from the guns, the man at the wheel was shot, and it was reported that the captain was wounded. He was on the promenade deck, and one of the Seventy-fifth New York men says that he shot him and saw him fall. At one time Captain Fitch's skirmishers were within thirty feet of the Cotton, and they failed her to surrender. It is thought that if the artillery had then been "on hand," she could have been captured. The regiments followed her up a mile or two, when she turned the bend, bringing her guns to bear on the troops, and the pursuit was given up.

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At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning

Lieut. Commander Buchanan.

The funeral of Lieut. Commander Buchanan took place at Christ Church in this city at 12 noon to-day. Nearly all of the naval officers, many military men, and a large number of citizens were present. Buchanan was widely known and loved. Not long since I enjoyed his hospitality on the Calhoun, and at that time he talked much about the confederate force at Franklin, and said that he was "going up one of these days to rout 'em out." During Christmas week he was here, and just as he was leaving the St. Charles one of his best friends said, "Don't go up the Teche, Buck, if you do you'll get killed!" The words were in jest, but alas! they were prophetic. No man in the navy had a more ardent love for his profession. Fear he knew not. He was a brave, warm-hearted sailor and gentleman, and his loss is deeply deplored.

The Officer brings the news from Galveston that the confederates have poured a large force into the town, and have strongly fortified it with batteries, in anticipation of an attempt on the part of the Union army to retake the place.

Late News from Berwick's Bay.

[From the Delta, January 17th.]

The news from Berwick's Bay, last evening brought official confirmation of the total destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer Cotton, in the Bayou Teche, by the land and naval forces under the command of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. She was blown to atoms, and there is an end of this formidable vessel which has been a kind of stumbling block in the way of the advance of our forces on the Teche. Gen. Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force in the enemy's rear, thereby completely flanking them, and their entire overthrow is at once a matter of a few days' time. The rebel force is smaller than was at first supposed. Gen. Weitzel has ascertained that it consists of only 1,100 infantry about 1,000 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

4,000 French Troops Surprised and Routed at Rio Seco.

Sortie of the Mexicans from Puebla.

14,000 French Troops Defeated by 10,000 Mexicans.

Arrival of Rebel Vessels at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.

The English steamer *Una*, from Vera Cruz, brings dates to the 9th, and confirms what I sent you in my last, which came by the steamer *Ossian*.

Gen. Berthier, with the vanguard of the Jalapa division of the French army, 4,000 men, were surprised at Rio Seco at 9 A. M. on the 18th ult., by Gen. Rivera, with 800 cavalry, during a very dense fog. During the confusion French killed French, and their loss is estimated at 1,000. The Mexican loss is reported at 130. The French officers were harassed and dragged off.

Gen. Quesada surprised and captured the greater part of a convoy, which had left Jalapa for Perote, killing 27 of the guard and losing seven.

Gen. Negretti, with 10,000 men, made a sortie from Puebla, and at Acapulco attacked a division of French, 14,000 strong, eight leagues from Puebla, and completely routed them. They retired to Orizaba. Jalapa has been abandoned. Tampico has also been abandoned.

The armed force which went for mules has returned, bringing 600 mules and 100 horses. A schooner just in, 11 A. M., met the Florida steering about east. She steered southwest when she left this port.

THE VICKSBURG EXPEDITION.

Gen. McClernand's Forces Landed Five Miles below the Yazoo—Two Brigades engaged in opening the Vicksburg "Cut-off"—Departure of Gen. Grant from Memphis.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that information has been received that General McClernand's forces have landed on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi river, five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo and in full view of the city of Vicksburg.

Two brigades were engaged, when the informant left, in opening the famous "cut off" which is to make Vicksburg no longer a port of entry.

The river is now full back at Vicksburg. General Grant left Memphis, on Tuesday, for below, with one division.

Among the recent promotions in Massachusetts regiments, we notice the following in regiments in this department:

Seventeenth Regiment.—Second Lieut. Jas. Spauld of Haverhill to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 24, 1862, vice Poor, discharged. 1st Serg't Daniel L. Gatchell of Wells, Me. to be 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 24, 1862, vice Spauld, promoted. 2d Lieut. Horace Dexter of Cambridge to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1863, vice Harris, appointed Commissary of Subsistence. 1st Serg't Sylvanus M. Severen of Malden to be 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1863, vice Dexter, promoted.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.—Lieut. Colonel Francis A. Osborn of Boston to be Colonel, Jan. 10, 1863, vice Stevenson, promoted. Brigadier General.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.—Maj. Josiah Pickett of Worcester to be Colonel, Oct. 28, 1862, vice Upton, discharged Oct. 28, 1862. (This commission is in place of one previously issued, dated Dec. 9, 1862.) Captain Orson Moulton of Worcester to be Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 5, 1862, vice Sprague, discharged Nov. 4, 1862. Capt. Cornelius G. Woodworth of Boston to be Major, Oct. 29, 1862, vice Pickett, promoted. 1st Lieut. James Tucker of Boston to be Captain, Oct. 29, 1862, vice Atwood, promoted. 1st Lieut. Samuel Harrington of Boston to be Captain, Nov. 5, 1862, vice Moulton, promoted. 2d Lieut. John V. Davis of Worcester to be 1st Lieut., Oct. 29, 1862, vice Tucker, promoted. 2d Lieut. Arthur P. Forbes of Worcester to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1862, vice Harrington, promoted. 2d Lieut. John C. McCarter of Milford to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1862, vice Forbes, discharged. Serg't Major Chas. H. Pelton of Worcester to be 2d Lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1862, vice Davis, promoted. Serg't Thomas Saul of Templeton to be 2d Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1862, vice Forbes, promoted. Serg't James C. Woodworth of Worcester to be 2d Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1862, vice McCarter, promoted.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S NEW YEAR'S SPEECH.
The secessionists have been confidently predicting, and the Unionists have been somewhat fearing, that Napoleon would, in his New Year's speech, announce the intention of interfering in some way in our affairs. But never was there a more harmless speech. In his reply to the Papal Nuncio, who, in behalf of the diplomatic corps, addressed him, he said:

"The wishes which you express to me, in the name of the diplomatic body, touch me nearly. I am happy at the commencement of the year, to see myself surrounded by the representatives of all the Powers. They can testify to my desire to live with them in the relations of friendship, so necessary to the security of the present and of the future."

And that was the whole of the speech which the world has been waiting to hear.

The Duty on Paper.

The book publishers of N. Y. held a meeting on the 16th ult. To consider a remedy for the present high price of printing paper. Paper is now one hundred per cent. higher than it was six months ago; yet in England there has been little if any rise. But the exorbitant duty near of prices abroad.

At the same time it does not produce a revenue to the government; it is simply prohibitory, and the only effect it has is to force the American people to pay higher prices for their reading matter, while a few great paper making firms pocket immense profits.

The publishers have adopted resolutions asking that the duty on paper be repealed, and showing that the present rate of duty has already enabled American manufacturers to double the price of paper, and may enable them to carry it still higher, to the manifest injury of the public.

We trust that Congress will make haste to act on this subject, the melancholy satisfaction of the private pocket of the manufacturer, which is benefited by the present rate of duty.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Among the wounded during the recent engagement in North Carolina was Mr. Benj. H. Griffin, of this town, Co. C, 23d Mass., who was left at Whitehall, with the rest of the wounded. Here he learned that his brother Addison, of Co. I, was among the killed, and he resolved at whatever sacrifice he would procure the body and give it a suitable burial. Having recovered from the effects of his wound, he started for the scene of the battle, and crawling through the woods commenced his search. If he had been observed by the rebels certain death would ensue, but with a firm purpose he continued his search. The voices of the rebels, who were encamped just a little distance across the river, he could distinctly hear, but he did not deter him in the work he had undertaken. His efforts were at last crowned with success, and he secured the body of his brother, who had been offered in the defence of their common country.—*Gloucester Ad.*

Return of Garibaldi to Capraia.

A Turin letter of December 20 says:—

"The departure of General Garibaldi for his island of Capraia, which took place at Leghorn, this morning, marks the close of the revolution in Italy. Garibaldi goes back to his quiet home, to his wife and children, with the purpose to abide there. Were he even soon to weary of his peaceful agricultural avocations, it is not likely that any part of Italy would soon again be chosen as the scene of his exploits.—Love, at adventure, or the impatience arising from some sense of wrong, which he wishes to rectify, and by some achievement worthy of his earlier career, might render him accessible to the seduction of those who would fain engage him in any rash eastern enterprises, or bring him forward as an avowed leader in the revolutionary struggle beyond the Atlantic. But in his own country Garibaldi will never again be tempted to take the initiative."

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